

The Intelligencer.

The Money Question in Congress.

As will be seen by this morning's dispatches, the majority of the Banking and Currency Committee, led by Col. Ewing, have reported not only in favor of the resumption of silver but also the repeal of so much of the Resumption Act as provides for the return to specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879. Mr. Ewing represents not only the majority of the committee in this movement, but, we presume, a majority of the House. However, the vote of the House yesterday indicates that the body does not intend to be precipitate in its action. There are some members who will vote for the resumption of silver who will not vote for repeal, and especially as they are morally certain that a repeal can not pass over the President's veto.

There was a semi-panic in Cleveland

& Pittsburgh railroad stock in New York yesterday. It sold down to 72, buoyed, and was quoted at 73 at the close. The break was owing to the fact that the Pennsylvania railroad (the guarantor of C. & P.) again passed its quarterly dividend yesterday, and this led to apprehension and distrust as to C. & P. dividends in the future. Fort Wayne (another guaranteed protee of the Pennsylvania) declined to 83 1/2, 85 asked.

This panic feeling is perhaps more apparent than real. There is not much C. & P. stock to sell, and the quotations made for it are a good deal like those for the Baltimore & Ohio when it fell to 86 some months ago. The decline was more a matter of quotation than of sale. Bonafide sellers were not in the market to any extent worth speaking of.

We have no quotation at this writing for Pennsylvania stock, but we presume that it also declined yesterday at Philadelphia after the failure to declare a dividend became known. The road, big as it is, is not in a satisfactory condition, owing to its complication with leased lines, and owing also to Tom Scott's speculative ramifications throughout the country.

The business of the road for the first nine months of this year shows a decrease in the net earnings of \$1,525,969 as compared with 1876. All its lines west of Pittsburgh show a decrease of \$718,371 as compared with the same time last year. No wonder the stock declines, especially after the losses and liabilities entailed by the Pittsburgh riots.

Rev. J. S. POMEROY, who has just returned from Hancock county to Moundsville, was a resident of Fairview, the county seat of Hancock, for 30 years. He was one of the few men in prominent position in West Virginia who took sides with the Republican party before the war. While he did not appear on the stump in the memorable campaign of 1860, he was an open and avowed anti-slavery man, and never attempted to disguise his sympathies, any more than the celebrated Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, attempted to disguise his on the side of Secession.

During the war Mr. Pomeroiy was even more decided and outspoken in his sympathies, and like the Scotch covenanter appeared at all the war gatherings of his people ready to speak, preach or pray for the success of the good cause. He is a man of great amount of political information and an unusually ready memory, and takes a lively interest in all that transpires in public affairs. He was a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of West Virginia and took great interest in the success of the new State cause. Altogether he is the sort of a man to suit the good people of Marshall county, a large majority of whom have a political record corresponding pretty closely to that of the new preacher. We wish him great success in his new field of labor.

Col. Ingersoll.

You will excuse an old subscriber in noticing some quotations you have made in your paper of last Saturday, from a late issue of the Intelligencer. You have quoted Mr. Ingersoll, upon the life and death of Thomas Paine.

I know you are liberal in the use of your columns to all sects, parties and issues, that their advocates may have every facility for ventilating their own views, and combating what they may deem incorrect in their opponents; but is it not rather presuming too much to ask that you shall allow your columns to spread before the Christian people of West Virginia, not a defense of Paine, not an answer to his New York error, nor any of the challenges of so gifted a mind as Mr. Ingersoll, upon the truth of the scriptures.

Mr. Ingersoll has won for himself a reputation as wide as the country itself for oratory and advocacy of political opinions that approve themselves to a large number of your people. His masterly defense of free institutions—his eloquent appeals in behalf of the lowly freedmen, told in language that but few men have been able to use, have touched chords in many hearts in union with his own, have won for him a proud name as standing in the vanguard for human right and freedom. And without knowing anything of Mr. Ingersoll's antecedents, we venture the assertion that he learned these grand lessons from his good mother, or some one else, in his earlier years, who had drawn them directly from the Book he now reviles.

There are a number of papers who openly avow themselves as the champions of infidelity and atheism, in them they can be represented and read.

How many of the readers of the Intelligencer believe, or would desire their children to read the language of Ingersoll, when he says:

"What crime had Thomas Paine committed that the should fear to die? The only answer you can give is, that he denied the inspiration of the Scriptures. It is a crime, the civilized world is filled with criminals. The pioneers of human thought—the intellectual leaders of the world—the foremost men in every science—the kings of literature and art—stand in the front rank of investigation—the men who have been elevating, instructing and refining mankind—are to-day unbelievers in the dogma of inspiration. Upon this ques-

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The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Burnside: To remove all restrictions regarding the enlistment of colored citizens in the army.

By Mr. Ingalls: To provide a building for the postoffice, courts and other public offices at Topeka.

Mr. Gordon presented a petition praying Congress to take action in regard to the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, so as to restore to them their deposits. Referred.

Mr. Wadleigh introduced a bill for the relief of the Louisville Transfer Company, a Cincinnati Transfer Company. Referred.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to provide for the examination of claimants for pensions and for the appointment of examining surgeons. The bill authorizes a division of the States and Territories into twenty districts, and each district, except each sub-district an examining surgeon, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from ex-army and navy surgeons, their salaries to be respectively \$5,000 and \$2,000 each and traveling expenses.

The Senate went into executive session, which lasted ten minutes, and adjourned.

HOUSE.

EWING'S MOTION TO REPEAL THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Mr. Ewing, from the Banking and Currency Committee, reported a bill to repeal the third section of the resumption act, and Mr. Fort reported a substitute.

Mr. Ewing introduced a motion to reconsider the vote recommitting his bill, and thereupon Mr. Conger, of Michigan, moved to lay that motion on the table. This being a test vote Mr. Ewing endeavored at first to prevent its being taken, but under the Speaker's ruling that Mr. Conger's motion was in order the vote was taken. The result was lay on the table; yeas 116, nays 138, and the motion was defeated.

A VENTILATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of 7 to inquire into the manner of ventilating the hall of the House and the necessity of increasing the air supply, and directing engineers and architects for that purpose to also inquire into the practicability of changing the location of the hall so as to bring into it air and light without pumping in and straining the other through stained glass; also to examine and report upon the feasibility of erecting a new hall, and the extent of the hall to secure such acoustic properties as will enable the members to hear the proceedings so as to transact the public business intelligently.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Speaker proceeded with the call of committees for report.

Mr. Wood, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported resolutions referring to the Committee on Appropriations such parts of the President's messages as relate to appropriations for the army and navy and for repairs to the patent office, and referring to the Committee on Foreign Affairs those portions of the message relating to the Paris exhibition and to the proposed prison congress at Stockholm. Adopted.

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"An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved January 14th, 1875, be and the same is hereby repealed."

Mr. Fort presented the views of the minority of the committee, in the shape of an amendment to the bill, as follows:

"A bill to repeal all that part of the act approved January 14th, 1875, known as the resumption act, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel greenback currency."

"Be it enacted, etc., That all that portion of the act which reads as follows: (quoting as above from the third section) be and the same is hereby repealed."

Mr. Ewing moved the bill be printed and read.

Mr. Garfield—And also the bill of the gentleman from Illinois (Fort), as the pending amendment.

The Speaker—It can be printed as an amendment proposed to be offered.

The bill—If I have that privilege I desire to exercise it.

The Speaker—The control of the subject is in the hands of the gentleman from Ohio. The chair has given every facility to the gentleman from Illinois which he was capable of giving him, by fixing the status of his bill as a proposed amendment to the bill.

Mr. Fort—Then the bill will be before the House.

A motion to reconsider was agreed to without division, and then Ewing moved to reconsider that vote, his object being to retain control of the bill and to be able to call it up at any time.

Mr. Conger moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The Speaker—The vote on that motion will be a practical test of the sense of the House.

Mr. Springer—The gentleman from Ohio has entered a motion to reconsider! He has not the right to call up that motion at any time.

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Senator Morton's Condition.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 31.—There is no serious change in Senator Morton's condition since yesterday. He raised well during the forenoon, and retained more food than he has done for several days, but he is evidently growing weaker.

Dr. Thompson seems confident that his digestive organs have not been affected by his ailments, and a faint belief is built upon the fact that he yet gets stronger. Now and then a little "wine of milk" stays upon the stomach, and this adds to the hope. It is almost hoping against hope, and until more visible change occurs than is manifest at present, his death is not looked for at any moment.

A few days have wrought great changes in his appearance as well as in his condition. Only the bright eyes and Websterian brow are natural. His face, so round and full on his return from Oregon, is painfully thin, his left hand is shrunken, and his body is wasted and shriveled. His legs are weak, and he is unable to stand without the use of his right arm, and with assistance can raise his head sufficiently to swallow his medicine and food. But to turn upon his side, or to raise himself in his legs, or to change the position of his body, is so powerless as he will be when the heart ceases to pulsate. His voice, too, has grown husky and weak, and the phlegm collecting in his throat can no longer be raised. Day by day the power of his frame has been giving away, and his strength is rapidly ebbing. He is unable to stand, and his hand is so weak that he is unable to hold a pen, and his head is so weak that he is unable to read.

He is now in the hands of the Banking and Currency Committee or of Mr. Ewing, who reported it and who can at any time call up his motion to reconsider and thus prevent the bill from passing. He will be his power to call off all amendments, and that proposed by Mr. Fort by moving the previous question.

Adjusted.

State Officers Nominated by the Grand Jury.

PITTSBURGH, October 31.—The grand jury of Allegheny county, Pa., has issued subpoenas to Governor Hartranft, Adjutant General Lott, General Briston and others to testify in the case of General Pearson, charged with murder. All those named in the subpoena having been summoned as private citizens, and not as officers of the army, they are not bound to appear, except Gov. Hartranft, who sent the following letter in explanation:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, October 30, 1877.

To the Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Judge of the Court of No. 2, Allegheny County:

YOUR HONOR—I have been served this day with a subpoena in the case of Commonwealth vs. A. L. Pearson, now pending before the grand jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county, with notice that my attendance is required on Wednesday morning, the 31st inst. Although you will permit me to express surprise that the name of the court has been used to evade or forestall the decision of the case now pending in the Supreme Court, to be heard on Thursday, the 1st proximo, involving the right of the judiciary to command the attendance of the Governor and officers of the Executive Department, I beg to say that my refusal to obey the subpoena is not a question of disobedience of the court, but of the right of the honorable Court, or any desire to obstruct or delay the administration of justice. I do not object to giving all the facts in my possession necessary to the criminal or defense of any person concerned in the riots of last July, reserving my constitutional right to judge of the propriety of the case now pending in the Supreme Court, but simply deny the right of a coordinate branch of the government to compel the attendance of the executive officers or to investigate the manner in which, in their discretion, they have performed their official duties. For the purpose of settling this question involving the independence and relations of two important branches of the government, the Attorney General has appealed to the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, by whose decision I have been elected to be guided, although an extreme regard for the dignity and independence of the executive might justify the assumption that the decision of the propriety of recognizing the authority of a co-ordinate branch lies entirely in the breast of the executive. It is my duty, however, to be guided, equally with the government, was destroyed, and in serving the proper relation and harmony of the two branches of the government and would leave the cause to be settled by the Supreme Court. But a subpoena, framed to avoid the technicalities pointed out by the Supreme Court, is not necessary involving this case, and has been served on the executive officers, which if obeyed will evade a decision of the higher tribunal. Pending the decision in that issue I have refused to recognize the said subpoena. All the members of the court and jury are reported to the Adjutant General by the officers in command and together with all orders will be made public in his annual report. Should there be any other information required the Legislature can openly investigate, and that body and not the grand jury, is the proper tribunal to inquire into the manner in which the Executive functions have been performed. As the question will be raised by my action alone, the officers connected with the Executive Department will answer the subpoena to testify in the exercise of their duty, which case within their observation as private citizens. As to their knowledge of the matters connected with their official duties or the action of the branch of the government to which they belong, they cannot be compelled to testify to any matter which is not a fact which is within their observation as private citizens. As to their knowledge of the matters connected with their official duties or the action of the branch of the government to which they belong, they cannot be compelled to testify to any matter which is not a fact which is within their observation as private citizens.

The Speaker—Not without unanimous consent.

Mr. Fort—I understood I had the consent of the committee to make a minority report and to move it as an amendment to the bill. If I have that privilege I desire to exercise it.

The Speaker—The control of the subject is in the hands of the gentleman from Ohio. The chair has given every facility to the gentleman from Illinois which he was capable of giving him, by fixing the status of his bill as a proposed amendment to the bill.

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The President Entertained at Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., October 31.—This morning the Presidential party were driven in carriages to the various places of interest, under escort of the City Reception Committee, and all 11 o'clock were taken to the Fair Grounds and introduced to the authorities of the State Agricultural Society. The party were then taken to the building occupied as the headquarters of the Society, and from the upper porch the speeches were delivered. The crowd that gathered around the building was large. The officers of the Society, members of the City Council and distinguished citizens were stationed about the porch with the President. Gov. Kemper delivered the welcoming address.

PRESIDENT HAYES' RESPONSE.

President Hayes responded as follows: Gov. Kemper, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am delighted by the leader and by the presence of the ladies and gentlemen who must be very brief. I would gladly give expression to the satisfaction and gratification it gives me to have this truly Virginia welcome. [Cheers.] I understand very well the general purposes of the society, and I am glad to see that the interest in this society, and in trying to do something to further this great interest, was not a mere passing fancy, but that it has been promoted by the works of this society, and in trying to do something to further this great interest, was not a mere passing fancy, but that it has been promoted by the works of this society, and in trying to do something to further this great interest, was not a mere passing fancy, but that it has been promoted by the works of this society, and in trying to do something to further this great interest, was not a mere passing